

2010 JUH 29 PM 1: 20

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

W.S. #450024 - Twin HARBOR
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please .	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
H	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
÷	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other MEBSITE - WWW. Therez. ms
	Date customers were informed: 6/22/2010
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed: / /
De la companya della companya della companya de la companya della	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: THE MADISON COUNTY HERALD
	Date Published: 6 122/2010
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted: / /
-	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www fherez. ms
CERTI	FICATION
the form	y certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is not with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi Statement of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
Name/	Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) G129/10 Date
	Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

2009 Drinking Water Quality Report

Pearl River Valley Water Supply District System: PRVWSD- TWIN HARBOR PWS ID: 450024

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Phillip Hunt at 601-992-9714. It is very important to us that our valued customers are fully informed about their system. The District is an agency of the State of Mississippi and is managed by a Board of Directors. You are welcome to attend these meetings. The regularly scheduled meetings are held at 9:30 a.m. on the third Thursday of each month in the District boardroom located at 115 Madison Landing Circle, Ridgeland Mississippi.

Pearl River Valley Water Supply District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The water quality data table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report, **January 1st to December 31st, 2009.** The presence of contaminates in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report.

Is my water safe?

Last year, we conducted tests for many contaminants. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Pearl River Valley Water Supply District is committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our groundwater source is from four wells using water from the Sparta Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked *MODERATE* in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 601.992.9714.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Pearl River Valley Water Supply District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

			WAT	TER QUALIT	Y DATA T	TABLE		
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
DISINFECTANT	S & DISINFI	ECTION BY-F	PRODUCTS					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	September 2009	10.0	0	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
INORGANIC CO	NTAMINAN	TS						
Antimony	N	April 2005	0.5	0	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries fire retardants; ceramics; electronics solder
Arsenic	N	April 2005	0.5	0	ppb	NA	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass an electronics production wastes
Barium	N	April 2005	0.003	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	April 2005	0.1	0	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries
Cadmium	N	April 2005	0.2	0	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharg from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	April 2005	5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	N	2009	0.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural products leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	N	March 2006	5	0	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	April 2005	1.36	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	2009	0.001	0	ppb	0.015	AL= 0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	April 2005	0.2	0	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; dischar from refineries and factories; runof from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	May 2009	0.20	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff of fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion antural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	May 2009	0.05	0	ppm	1	1	Runoff of fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion natural deposits
Selenium	N	April 2005	1	0	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and met refineries; erosion of natural deposi discharge from mines
Thallium	N	April 2005	0.5	0	ppb	0.5	2	Discharge from ore-processing site discharge from electronics, glass, a drug factories

Carbon Tetrachloride N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 0 5 Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities Chloroberzone N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 100 100 Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories Discharge from industrial ch	Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Technology	Benzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Childron	Carbon Tetrachloride	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Dichlorobenzene	Mono- chlorobenzene	N	- 1	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	
Dichlorobenzene	O- Dichlorobenzene	N		< 0.5	. 0	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloroethylene	P. Dichlorobenzene	N	1	< 0.5	0	ppb	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichlorocthylene N Dichlorocthylene N March 2009 O.5 O Ppb To To Dichlorocthylene N March 2009 O.5 O Ppb To To Dichlorocthylene N March 2009 O.5 O Ppb To Dichlorocthylene N March 2009 O Dichlorocthylene N March 2009 O O Dichlorocthylene N March 2009 O Dichloropropane N March 2009 O Dichloropropane N March 2009 O Dichloropropane N March 2009 O O Dichloropropane N March 2009 O Dichloropropane N	1,2- Dichloroethane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloroethylene	1,1- Dichloroethylene	N		< 0.5	0	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloroethylene N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 100 100 factories Dichloromethane N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 5 chemical factories Dichloropropane N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 5 chemical factories Ethylbenzene N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 700 700 Discharge from industrial chemical factories Styrene N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 100 100 Discharge from industrial chemical factories Styrene N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 100 100 Discharge from industrial chemical factories Chiloroethylene N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 5 Leaching from puber and plastic factories; leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from tactories and dry cleaners a	Cis-1, 2- Dichloroethylene	N		< 0.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Discharge from industrial chemical factories Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Trans-1,2- Dichloroethylene	N	: I	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloropropane N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 factories Ethylbenzene N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 700 700 Discharge from industrial chemical factories Styrene N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 100 100 Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills chloroethylene N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 Leaching from PVC pipes, discharge from textile-finishing factories Tetra-trichloroethane N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 70 70 Discharge from textile-finishing factories Tichloroethane N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 200 200 Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories Trichloroethane N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 Discharge from industrial chemical factories Trichloroethane N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 Discharge from industrial chemical factories Trichloroethane N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories Trichloroethane N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 Discharge from industrial chemical factories Toluene N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 1000 1000 Discharge from petroleum factories Toluene N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 2 2 Leaching from PVC pipping discharge from petroleum factories Vinyl Chloride N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 1000 1000 Discharge from petroleum factories Toluene N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 1000 1000 Discharge from plastics factories DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS Trial complanates N September 2009 21.30 0 ppb 0 80 By-product of drinking water discharge from chemical factories Contaminants Violation Sample March 2009 10.74 0.35 / 1.100 ppm 4 4 4 Water, additive used to control	Dichloromethane	N		< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Styrene N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 100 100 Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills Tetra-chlorocthylene N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 Leaching from PVC pipes, discharge from factories and dry cleaners and d	1,2- Dichloropropane	Ν		< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 100 100 Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills Tetra-chloroethylene N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners Tichlorobenzene N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 70 70 Discharge from textile-finishing Tichlorobenzene N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 200 200 Discharge from metal degreasing Steen and other factories Tichlorobenzene N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 Discharge from metal degreasing Steen and other factories Trichlorobenzene N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 Discharge from metal degreasing Steen and other factories Trichlorobenzene N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 Discharge from metal degreasing Steen and other factories Trichlorobenzene N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 Discharge from metal degreasing Steen and other factories Trichlorobenzene N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 1000 1000 Discharge from petroleum factories Toluene N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 2 2 Leaching from PVC piping: discharge from plastics factories Toluene N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 10000 10000 Discharge from petroleum factories Xylenes N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 10000 10000 Discharge from petroleum factories DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS Total Tribalomethanaes N September 2009 Z1.30 0 ppb 0 80 By-product of drinking water Total Tribalomethanaes Contaminants Violation Sample Vour Date Vour Lawrence Vour March 2009 Collorine (as CI2) N 2009 Collorine (as CI2) N 3000 Collorine (as CI2) N 4 Water additive used to control	Ethylbenzene	N		< 0.5	0	ppb	700	700	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetra-chloroethylene N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners of the probability of the pro	Styrene	Ν	March	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	
Trichloroethane N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 200 200 Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories Trichloroethane N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 Discharge from industrial chemical factories Trichloroethane N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories Trichloroethane N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 Discharge from industrial chemical factories Toluene N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 1000 1000 Discharge from petroleum factories Toluene N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 1000 1000 Discharge from petroleum factories Toluene N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 2 2 Leaching from PVC piping: discharge from plastics factories Tyingl Chloride N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 10000 10000 Discharge from petroleum factories Tylenes N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 10000 10000 Discharge from petroleum factories DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS Trichloroethanaes N September 2009 21.30 0 ppb 0 80 By-product of drinking water disinfection. Contaminants Violation Sample Date Your Water Low High Measure MRDLC MRDLC Typical Source Chlorine (as CI2) N 2000 0.74 0.35 / 1.00 ppm 4 4 4 Water additive used to control	Tetra- chloroethylene	Ν	March	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethane N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 200 200 sites and other factories Trichloroethane N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 Discharge from industrial chemical factories Trichloroethane N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories Trichloroethane N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories Toluene N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 1000 1000 Discharge from petroleum factories Vinyl Chloride N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 2 2 Leaching from PVC piping: discharge from plastics factories Xylenes N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 10000 10000 Discharge from petroleum factories DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS Total Trihalomethanaes (TITMS) N September 2009 21.30 0 ppb 0 80 By-product of drinking water disinfection. Contaminants Violation Sample Date Your Water Low High Measure MRDLG MRDL Triped Source Chlorine (as Cl2) N 2009 0 744 0 0.35 (1.00 ppm 44 4 Water additive used to control	1, 2, 4- Trichlorobenzene	N		< 0.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
Trichlorocthane N 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 Discharge from metal degreasing factories Trichlorocthylene N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 5 5 Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories Toluene N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 1000 1000 Discharge from petroleum factories Vinyl Chloride N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 2 2 Leaching from PVC piping; Xylenes N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 10000 10000 Discharge from plastics factories Total Trihalomethanaes (TTHMs) September 2009	1,1, 1- Trichloroethane	N		< 0.5	0	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 1000 1000 Discharge from petroleum factories Vinyl Chloride N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 2 2 Leaching from PVC piping: discharge from plastics factories Xylenes N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 10000 10000 Discharge from petroleum factories Xylenes N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 10000 10000 Discharge from petroleum factories DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS Total Trihalomethanaes (THMs) N September 2009 21.30 0 ppb 0 80 By-product of drinking water disinfection. Contaminants Violation Sample Your Water Low High Measure MCLG MCL., Trypical Source Chlorine (as Cl2) N 2000 0.74 0.35 / 1.00 ppm 4 4 4 Water, additive used to control	1,1,2- Trichloroethane	N	1	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride		N		< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Xylenes N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 10000 10000 Discharge from petroleum factories	Toluene	N		< 0.5	0	ppb	1000	1000	Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes N March 2009 < 0.5 0 ppb 10000 10000 Discharge from petroleum factories discharge from chemical factories DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS Total Trihalomethanaes (TTHMs) N September 2009 21.30 0 ppb 0 80 By-product of drinking water disinfection. Contaminants Violation Sample Date Your Water Low High Measure Unit of Measure Measure MCLG or MCL., TT, or MRDLG Typical Source Chlorine (as Cl2) NI 2009 0.74 0.35 1.00 ppm 4 4 Water, additive used to control	Vinyl Chloride	N	March	< 0.5	0	ppb	2	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS Total Tribalomethanaes (TTHMs) N September 2009 21.30 0 ppb 0 80 By-product of drinking water disinfection. Contaminants Violation Sample Date Your Water Low High Measure Water O 74 O 35 O 100 PDM 4 4 Water, additive used to control	Xylenes	N	March	< 0.5	0	ppb	10000	10000	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Contaminants Violation Sample Date Your Water Low High Measure MRDLG MRDL TIT, or MRDL Typical Source Chlorine (as Cl2) N 2000 0.74 0.35 / 1.00 ppm 4 4 4 Water, additive used to control	DISINFECTANT	S & DISINFI		PRODUCTS					
Contaminants Violation Sample Date Your Low High Measure of MRDLG TT, or MRDL Typical Source Chlorine (as Cl2) N 2000 0.74 0.35 / 1.00 ppm 4 4 Water, additive used to control	Total Trihalomethanaes (TTHMs)	N		21.30	0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
	Contaminants	<u>Violation</u>	Sample <u>Date</u>	Your <u>Water</u>	Range Low <u>High</u>	of	or	MCL., TT,or <u>MRDL</u>	Typical Source
	Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	N	2009	0.74	0.35 / 1.00	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Term	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
positive samples/month	Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in
	drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

For more information please contact:
Phillip Hunt
100 Reservoir Park Road Brandon, MS 39047 601-992-9714 601-992-2847 FAX phunt@therez.ms

PROOF OF PUBLICATION THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI MADISON COUNTY

PASTE PROOF HERE

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Hinds County, Mississippi,

CANDI JOHNSON

an authorized clerk of THE MADISON COUNTY HERALD, a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Sections 13-3-31 and 13-3-32, of the Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

6/22/10

Signed

Authorized Clerk of The Madison County Herald

SWORN to and subscribed before me the 22th day of June, 2010.

Notary Public RICK TYLER

Notary Public State of Mississippi at Large. Bonded thru Notary Public Underwriters

(SEAL)



MOHERALD.COM

2009 Drinking Water Quality Report Pearl River Velley Water Supply District System PRAWSD: TWIN HARBOR EWS ID: 450024

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a selfe and dependable supply of change water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process or water resources. We are tomatified to ensuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions about this report or conserring your water utility, please contact Phillip Hunt at 601-992-9714. It is very important to at that our valued customers are tally informed about this report. The District is an agency of the State of Maissappi and is manused by a. Board of Dispectors. You are veglecome to sight their replient, The District is an agency of the State of Maissappi and is manused by a. Board of Dispectors. You are veglecome to sight these meetings. The regularly scheduled meetings are held at 9:30 and is manused by a. Board of Dispectors. You are veglecome to sight these meetings. The regularly scheduled meetings are held at 9:30 minused by a Board of Dispectors. You are veglecome to sight these meetings. The regularly scheduled meetings are held at 9:30 minused by a Board of Dispectors. You are required to the property of the desired of the Dispectors of th

Part River Valley Water Supply District routinely manitors for contaminants in your drinking water seconding to Rederal and State laws. The water quality data table below that all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected energy the calendary year of this laws. The water quality data table below that all of the drinking water contaminants in the water does not resease liftly indicate that the water report dispurity 1 fat to December 31st, 2009. The presence of contaminates in the water does not resease liftly indicate that the water does not research that the water does not research the water does not research the water does not research that the water d

In my water safe?

Let year, we conducted tests for many contaminants. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about last year, we conducted tests for many contaminants, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Pearl River Valley water your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Pearl River Valley Water Supply District is committed to providing you with information because informed customers are out best allels.

Do Insect to take special preductables?

Some people may be more sundergoing chemotheriap, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immunes a particularly, and infants as not particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking system disorders, some jeldary, and infants as not particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking system disorders, some jeldary, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking system disorders, some jeldary, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking system disorders, some jeldary, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking in the providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to less that the particular that the providers is a standard and the providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to less that the providers are available from the Safe Water Drinking Holling (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from four wells using water from the Sparte Aquifer.

Our groundwaler source is from four wells using water from the Sparte Aquifer.

Source textre pressment and the availability
Our source maked MODERATE in terms of susteptibility to contamination.

For copy of the report, please contact our office at 601 392 3714.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking source?

Drinking water, including boiled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at test small amounts of some contaminants. The Drinking water, including boiled water, may reasonably indicate that water potes a back from information about contaminants and protections of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water potes a back from the information about contaminants and protection and the protection of the protection o

Additional Information for Legal

If present, elevated levels of lead on cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in

If present, elevated levels of lead on cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in

Water Supply District is responsible for problems in pile and the remote central the variety of miterials, used in

Water Supply District is responsible for problems in pile quality definition ground the variety of miterials, used in

your supply District is responsible for problems in the problems of the problem

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the catendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicase that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noded, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the catendar year of the report. The BPA or the State requires at 0 monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

			WAT	EI, QUALIT	Y DATA I	ABLE	2011 SEC. 1	- Contemination
Conteminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Lovel Detected	Range of petects or n of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit gl Messure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contemination
DISINFECTANT	C & DISINE	ECTION BY-	PRODUCTS		3		1	A A A Stripking Water
HeloHeno Veige DIETURECLYM	N	September 2009	10.0	0	ppb	NA	, 60	Emproduct of drinking water Chlorington
INDRGANIC CO	ONTAMINA	NTS			т 💮	1	1,	Discharge from petroleum refinertés: lite retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Antimopy	N	\$889	0.5	0	ppb	6	1	
	+	-	0.5		ppb	NA.	50	Brosion of canaral deposits, runoff from orchards, junoff from glass an electronics production wastes
Arsenia	N	\$889	1	 	+	1 2	2	Discharge of drilling waste: discharge from meta refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	N.	2883	0.003	0	ppm			Discharge from metal refineries an
	1	2863	0.3	0	. ppb	4	1 *	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-buffling factories discharge from electrical acrospace and defense industries
Beryllium	+	1	0.2	0	ppb	5	5	Corresion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refluence; supoff from waste batteries and paints
Cedmlum	N.	2883		1	1000	4	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mil
Chromium	N	\$889	5	0	ppb	100		The weekeld plumbing
-	+ ,	2009	0.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=13	Learthing from wood prosection
Copper	1		4	-	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factor discharge from plastic and fertility factories
Cyanide	И	March 2006					+	Erosion of natural deposits; Wal-
Though	N	April 200	1 136		ppi	n 4	4.	aluminum factories
Fluoride	4.		0 000	1 0	PP	0.0	AL-	

Chlorine (as	N	2009	0.74	0.35 / 1.00	ppm	4		Water additive used to control microbes
Contaminants	Violation	Sample DAIS	Your Water	Rangi ligh	Un)t Of Measure	MCLG	MCI.	Typical Source
Total Tripletti desess	Z	September 2009	21,30	0	ppb	0	80	By product of drinking water drinkfeetion.
DISINFECTANT	S & DISINFE	2009 CTION BY-	RODUCTS					
Xylenes	N	March	< 0.5	q	ppb	10000	10000	Discharge from netroleum factorio discharge from chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride	N	2009 March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	2	2	Leaching from PVC plping: discharge from plastics factories
Toluene	N	March	< 0.5	0	ppb	1000	1000	Discharge from petroleum factori
Trichloss-	N	March 2009	< 0.5.	0	ppb	3		Discharge from metal degreasing gites and other sectories
gradictions	N	Merch 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from Industrial chemics factories
Teichloroethane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	200	300	Discharge from metal degreasing areas and other factories
Telchlorobenzen	N	March 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
Tears- philomothylens	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	bhp	3	*	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Styrens	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from subber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Billy Hunzeus -	N	March : 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	700	700	Discharge from industrial chemics factories
Dichloropropune	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0.00	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemics factories
Dickloromethan	N.	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	4	Discharge from pharmaccutical an chemical factories
Trans-1,2- Dickforoethylen	N.	2009	< 0.5	0	ррб	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemics factories
Dict jorgethylen	N	-2009 March	< 0.5	0	ppb	79	70	Discharge from industrial chemics motories
Dighlorpethylen	N	2009 March	<0.5	. 0	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemica factories
Dichleroethane	N	March March	≮ 0.5	0	ppb	5		Discharge from industrial chemics
Djohlorobenzent	N	2009	×0.5	0	pph	75	75	
Dichlorobenzene	N	2009 March	1 <0.5	0	ppb	600	600	factories Discharge from industrial chemics actories
chigrobenzene	N	2009 March	¥03	0	ppb	100	100	agricultural chemical factories Dispharge from industrial chemica
Carbon Tetrachlorido	, N	March .	€0.5	0	ppb	0	.	other industrial activities Discharge from chemical and
Benzene	N	¥855°	< 0.5	0 '	ppb,		•	Discharge from factories, loaching from gas storage tanks and landing Discharge from chemical plants ar
Volatile Organic C	ontaminani	1	100 B		1000000	0		Ohohama from Westman leaching

Term	Definition
opm .	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
opb ***	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
ositive samples/month	Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
VA / VA /	Not applicable
VD ^(*) o a	Not detected
NR /	Monitoring not required, but recommended.

In Street Drinking Weser Della	Market Service Control of the Contro
Term	EDefinition
MCLa	Maximum Coptaminant Level Goal, The level of a contaminant in drinking yeater below which there is no known or expected risk to peath. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water, MCLs are set as closs to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG	Maximum residual distinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfection below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefit of the use of disinfections to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidency that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Marie Research	

For more information please contact: Phillip Hunt 100 Reservoir Park Road